

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 26, 1880.

What He Said.

The correspondence elsewhere published from the *Valley Virginian*, of Staunton, shows very clearly just what substance there is in the statement it printed that Senator Hampton in a speech at that place declared that the principles at stake in this political contest were the same as those that Lee and Jackson fought for; and the explanation is just what we supposed it would be. Senator Hampton did not say that the Democratic party under Hancock's lead was now contending for the right of secession. That, no one but a fool could have supposed that he said. The idea of his speech was to show that the Democratic anti-federal principle was at stake in this contest, as Lee and Jackson believed it to be in the war in which they fought, and the language he used extemporaneously was not so carefully chosen as to avoid the misconception which has been placed upon it by his political enemies. It does not appear that he used the words which are ascribed to him; but it does appear, from the statement of the reporter, that he employed language which the reporter thought would be liable to misconception, and therefore he did not embody it in the report which he was taking for the *New York World*. The editor of the *Virginian*, being a Republican, was solicitous to give as had a twist to Hampton's language as it would bear, and therefore added to the report the words which Hampton now declares he never intentionally uttered. It may be admitted that the hearer of an extemporaneous speech will remember better its language than will the speaker; but it must also be admitted that the speaker will best know what he intended to say. In this case, conceding that Hampton's words were correctly reported, no one who wishes to do him justice will have any difficulty in believing that the construction which his opponents put upon them is not the one which he intended to convey. This will be believed because he says so; and because, furthermore, it is not a sensible construction to put upon the language of a sensible man, to hold that he meant to say that the right of secession is maintained in this contest by the Democratic party under Hancock's lead.

It was sound and sensible to declare that the Democratic party defends and maintains the strict construction of the constitution and the rights of the states against the tendency to centralize in the federal government powers which are not expressly granted to it by the constitution. No doubt Lee and Jackson, with all the other Democrats in rebellion, believed that they were fighting in defence of their principles when they fought to dissolve the union. The Democracy in the North did not believe that they were to be maintained in that way. The ballot is the only weapon of the Democrat, and the will of the majority is the law of the land. Those who don't like it can leave. That principle is the one the war has settled; and among the things which this election will secure will be the just construction of the constitution at the hands of one who has shown himself to be a master of the true Democratic idea of it.

Why They Yelp.

The *Examiner* asks us to prove that Wade Hampton did not say what it says he said at Staunton, Va. Although it is the mark of an illogical or stupid mind to ask proof of a negative, Senator Hampton's statement will convince every fair-minded man in the country that he is maliciously misconstrued in the language kept conspicuously displayed by such party hirelings as the *Tribune*.

The reason Mr. Hampton's word settles it is that he is universally regarded as a man of upright character, of sincerity and honor. Rebel though he was, he has never lost his character of a straightforward, truthful gentleman, nor forfeited the esteem of the public for this quality. Moreover, he was the first man of distinction in the South to recognize, to accept and acknowledge the results of the war, and all his political conduct has been consistent with that cause and utterly inconsistent with such declarations as that attributed to him.

As we have said frequently before, it matters nothing to anybody but Hampton whether or not he said what he is charged with saying. At most it would prove nothing except that he is a fool, and to prove even that would neither affect Hancock's prospects nor the principles of his party. The malignity with which it is sought to fix a false and absurd interpretation upon the expression of Hampton will only serve to remind the country that he incurred the special hatred of such organs as the *Examiner* by expelling their friend, John J. Patterson, the protégé of their patron, Simon Cameron, from his management of South Carolina. A notorious thief, an apt pupil of the Cameron school, Patterson went down there and introduced the system of buying and selling legislators and legislation by despoiling the state treasury, of wasting the revenues of the commonwealth in the luxurious orgies of its rulers, and the shameless prostitution of political power to political aggrandizement which has prevailed in Pennsylvania for so many years under the *Examiner's* party. It was Hampton's leadership that expelled him and his vile crew, and the whole pack of Cameron hounds may be expected to bark at Hampton's heels whenever they can get a pretext to raise the cry.

The Republican editors who are crying that there were frauds committed in taking the census in the Southern states seem to have been incautiously befouling their own nest, since it turns out that of the forty-nine supervisors of the census in those states, a majority are Republicans. Try something else.

The doctors are having a good time of it at Telly's Hain to-day. It is a pleasant company of "gentlemen and scholars" who have gathered there, and they are being well treated by their local brethren,

We trust that good digestion will wait upon appetite with them, and that they will not suffer from their recreation nor their patients from their absence.

PERSONAL.

HENRY CLAY'S Kentucky homestead, Ashland, has been rented at \$8 per acre. FREDDY GRANT is going to have McDonald arrested for criminal libel. Good boy, careful of papa's good name.

Judge JEREMIAH S. BLACK returned from Europe yesterday. He arrived in New York by steamer Batavia, passing through this city in the afternoon for York.

MISS ROSA BONHEUR having no further use for the lion and lioness which have served her as models at her country residence, has presented them to the Jardin des Plantes.

W. E. McMASTER, of New York, the famous artist who painted the portrait of James Buchanan in 1856 at Wheatland, has just finished a portrait of Winfield Scott Hancock, at Governor's Island.

GLADSTONE embarked at Gravesend, on the Thames, to-day, in Messrs. Donald, Currie & Co.'s steamship *Grantly Castle*, for a cruise around the British coast.

The customer WORTH's summer villa at Viroflay, is described as a large and very expensive brick structure without architectural dignity, it being a hodge-podge of all styles, an amalgamation of turrets, pointed and flat roofs, monumental chimneys and grotesque windows.

Princess STEPHANIE's bridal veil is on view in Brussels. It is valued at \$5,000, and 150 workwomen were employed three months in its making. It is entirely in point a *Vierge*, and the largest piece of work of this kind that has yet been made. It is three yards and a half long and three yards wide.

SARAH BERNHARDT, the artist actress, has returned from Copenhagen to Paris. She has written the director of the Theatre Francaise, asking to be allowed to pay in four annual installments of 35,000 francs each the 100,000 francs damages to which she was condemned for violating her engagements with that theatre.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Tribune* continues to report Vermont solid.

ADVICES from all points of this and adjoining counties report the mortality rate of to-day as very low and the general health as unusually good. The phenomenon referred to the council at Tell's Hain.

The deaf mutes of America are holding their first convention in Cincinnati. There is a fair attendance from all parts of the United States and Canada. Robert McGregor, of Cincinnati, was elected president.

BE it remembered that it was the Cincinnati *Commercial*, now supporting Garfield, which so late as last June said: "The most contemptible thing thus far at Chicago is a chatter about Garfield. He has not a record to run on for president."

"GENERAL WASHINGTON is a tall, well-made man," said a writer 1798, "rather large boned, and has a tolerably genteel address. His features are manly and bold, his eyes of a bluish cast and very lively; his hair a deep brown, his face rather long and marked with the small-pox; his complexion sunburnt and without much color, and his countenance sensible, composed and thoughtful; there is a remarkable air of dignity about him, with a striking degree of gracefulness; candor, sincerity, affability and simplicity seem to be the striking features of his character."

It yearly takes 200,000 acres of forest to supply crosses for the railroads of the United States. It takes 15,000,000 ties to supply the demand, for which on an average the contractor gets 35 cents apiece, making in the aggregate \$5,250,000. In building a new road, the contractors figure on 2,700 ties to the mile, while it takes 300 ties to the mile to keep a constructed road in repair. The average of a good piece of timber land is 200 ties to the acre and 12 ties to the tree. White or burr oak is considered the best timber for the purpose, although cherry, maple, ash, and even locust have been used. The business gives employment to an army of choppers, who are paid 10 cents apiece for each tie. Continued practice makes the choppers expert in the use of the axe, and a single man has been known to get out thirty-five in a day, yet the average is only ten, while an expert will probably get out twenty.

INDIANA.

New York Sun.

Our readers will bear us out in saying that the *Sun* is not in the habit of trying to encourage its friends with exaggerated reports of the political situation or with false hopes of the future.

But we think that the prospect in Indiana is now good. Mr. Hendricks, Mr. McDonald, Mr. English, Mr. Voorhees and all the other good men and true there are doing their whole duty. There is a mighty and an earnest crowd of them, and we judge that in October the friends of Hancock and English will carry the state by a majority sufficient for every patriotic purpose.

The business of the hour is work; but the harvest promises to be glorious indeed.

HARRISON'S CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

An Example for Hayes, Sherman, Evarts, and Schuch.

Secretary of State Webster's order, 1841.

SIR:—The president is of opinion that it is a great abuse to bring the patronage of the general government into conflict with the freedom of elections; and that this abuse ought to be corrected wherever it may have been permitted to exist, and to be prevented for the future.

He therefore directs that information be given to all officers and agents in your department of the public service that partisan interference in popular elections, whether of state officers or officers of the government, and for whomsoever or against whomsoever it may be exercised, or the payment of any contribution or assessment on salaries or official compensation for election purpose, will be regarded by him as cause of removal.

It is not intended that any officer shall be restrained in the free and proper expression and maintenance of his opinions respecting public men or public measures, or in the exercise, to the full degree, of the constitutional right of suffrage. But persons employed under the government, and paid for their services out of the public treasury, are not expected to take an active or officious part in attempts to influence the minds

or votes of others, such conduct being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution and the duties of public agents acting under it; and the president is resolved, so far as depends upon him, that, while the exercise of the elective franchise by the people shall be free from undue influences of official station, and the opinions shall also be free from the influence of agents of the government.

HANCOCK AND ENGLISH.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Ball Keeps Rolling—One Day's List of Conversations to Democracy—Names and Places.

In Spencer county, Indiana, Ben. T. Smith, one of the Republican county clerks, and twenty-seven other Republicans who voted for Hayes in 1876, have joined Hancock and English clubs.

Ex-Governor DUNNIN, of Indiana, who has trained with the Republican party for twenty years, introduced Francis Landers at a Democratic meeting in Bloomington, Indiana.

The two sons of ex-Congressman De-Bruler, the National candidate for lieutenant governor of Indiana, have declared openly for Hancock and the state ticket.

Hiram Buswell, postmaster at Warwick, N. H., for sixteen years and a life-long Republican, has announced his intention to vote for Hancock and English. He says he cannot swallow the Credit Mobilier and Delany scandal, and that the Democratic club has been formed with efficient officers.

John H. Marbacher, of Railway, N. J., writes: "Of the eighty-five members of the Silver Democratic club of this city, ten are young men, and the rest are Republicans. We are all pulling hard at the same end of the rope for Hancock and English, and expect to see 15,000 majority for our ticket in November."

D. L. Holden, of Washington, Warren county, in a letter of August 23, says: "Several Republicans have signed the roll. Henry C. Miller, an active Republican since 1860, in a speech before the club announced his intention to support Hancock and English. Great enthusiasm prevails throughout Warren county for the Democratic ticket, and the indications are that the majority of 3,000 for Tilden in 1876 will be increased to 2,500 for Hancock."

In the meeting of the Dauphin county Democratic committee yesterday, Casper Dull, esq., was unanimously selected as the candidate for district attorney. A letter from Dr. Emburger declining the nomination for senator was presented and the declination was accepted. A special committee, consisting of Messrs. Thomas J. Finney, E. B. Coughlin, F. A. Boehmer and the chairman, was appointed to select a candidate to take the place of Dr. Emburger and to report to a subsequent meeting of the committee.

In the New York Interior.

Judge William H. Henderson, of Cattaraugus, writes as follows: "In 1876 in no one of the thirty-three towns of this county was there a Democratic name. A lot of us, of various ages and professions, organized an association of our kind or name. In 1880, at midsummer, and before the doors of your committee room were open, in all the villages and in many of the more rural townships, large Hancock and English clubs were formed and organized, and so every election since that time has been a contest between the Hancock and English club and the Republican club. In every neighborhood there are Republicans who never acted with us before now advocating the election of Hancock. As a specimen brick, in the adjoining town we had forty-eight votes for Hancock and English in the last election. The club was organized there the other night with ninety-six names on the roll at the start. I know of not a single voter in the county who acted with us in 1876 that is not now for Hancock."

Will vote as he shot.

Colonel George W. Torrence, of Victor, Ontario county, lately wrote the following letter to his friend, Colonel Schofield, of Rochester:

VICTOR, N. Y., August 16, 1880.—To Colonel F. A. Schofield, Lieutenant Colonel, Old Thirtieth—DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 10th inst. was duly received, and I am glad to hear that you have no objections to my political position in the present canvass.

You are aware that for the past seventeen years I have acted with the Republican party. But the time has come when I feel that I must cast my vote for the perpetration of power in the hands of one family or party, and I, for one, believe that the Republican party has had its day of usefulness, and we should regard a continuation of its power as dangerous.

And when an opposing party presents good men to fill some positions, no harm can come to the government by their election. I can speak with the greatest confidence of the man whom the Democrats have placed at the head of their ticket, for as boys we played together, and as men we fought together on the same battlefields, shared the privations of camp in a foreign country, and I have yet to learn of one solitary act of dishonor charged to Winfield Scott Hancock. With such a man at the head of our government we have nothing to fear. I would take a stand that is consistent with the patriotism of all, and I believe that he is the right man in the right place. Hence I say to you that my humble influence will be cast for Gen. Winfield S. Hancock.

Yours respectfully,

G. W. TORRENCE.

More Plain Talk.

Judge C. P. Nicoll, long a leading Republican of Jersey City, and a Republican since the formation of the party, spending his money and energies in its behalf, announces his purpose to support Hancock and English. "I am sick and tired of this continual waving of the bloody shirt, which keeps the two sections of the country divided, and I believe, has seriously retarded the prosperity of both, and I feel that I should take a stand that is consistent with the patriotism of all. Republicans tell me the country was never more prosperous than now. I can't see it. I own a large quantity of real estate, and am almost ruined by taxes. I want to see if a change will be for the better. I have seen the party don't do what is right in the four years, when they get power, as I believe they certainly will, they will be swept away, as they will deserve. I am willing to risk a change for my own personal interests and prosperity. I never saw such a party. Republicanism is justifying the keeping up of this sectional feeling between North and South. It has only been kept up to retain certain office-holders in power. Not only so, but I believe General Hancock to be the better man of the two. He is intelligent, energetic, and a true patriot. Neither had General Grant when he was elected president, and at the close of his first term they were anxious to elect him again. They tell me Hancock has had experience in politics. Judging from his record, as I have read it in the Republican papers for years (and if the Republicans do not believe them who would they believe?) General Grant had had too much experience in politics already. They object to taking a candidate out of the army as a candidate for president. Grant was in the army and was a Democrat before he took the Republican nomination. I believe there is far less danger of Hancock being used by the South than there is of Grant being used by corrupt politicians."

Allegheny City is moving for the removal of its soldiers' monument, which now stands upon Seminary Hill, dismal looking and black, a monument of a disfigured and a disfigured monument. It is the memory of the soldiers of this county put during the rebellion.

THE HAMPTON SPEECH.

An Explanation of the Speaker and Reporter.

The following from the Staunton *Valley Virginian* places the facts in this vexed matter clearly before the public:

For the last four or five days the following extract has been going the rounds of the Democratic party in this city:

"Is my whole career since the close of the war, and all my efforts for a better understanding between the sections, a broad and down-righting for the union, to be frittered away by the forgeries of an obscure newspaper writer? I neither used the words attributed to me, nor anything approaching them in meaning."

It purported to have been taken from a letter written by Senator Wade Hampton to the editor of the Washington *Post*. As soon as it appeared the editor of the *Virginian* inserted it in a letter to Senator Hampton as follows:

Sir: The enclosed slip purports to be a literal extract from a private letter written by you to the editor of the Washington *Post*. The substance of the letter is stated to be a denial of the language attributed to you in the editorial of your report of your speech at Staunton, July 25. A copy of that report I herewith send. In it you are quoted as having used these words in substance: "Consider what Lee and Jackson would do if they were alive. These are the same principles for which they fought for four years. Remember the men who poured their life-blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now."

The quotation above is the text of the alleged letter to the editor of the *Post*, and I write to ask if it is true that such a letter was written by you, and if so, is the enclosed slip a literal extract therefrom. A response to your earliest convenience will greatly oblige. Yours respectfully,

J. YOST.

In reply to the above following letter was received from the editor of the *Post*: Sir: Your letter has just reached me, and in reply to your question in reference to the Washington *Post* I answer that I have addressed no communication of any character to the paper. I have never seen the extract purporting to be from a letter written by me, and there must be a mistake in supposing that the *Post* has made any statement such as the extract represents it as making.

I had not seen, until you sent it, the report of my remarks in Staunton, containing the words which you quote. The only report which had met my eye being that in the Baltimore *Gazette*, republished in the New York *Herald* of the 16th inst. I have not the slightest recollection of having used the language attributed to me in the foregoing extract, and I am sure that I certainly never intended to convey the idea embodied in them. Your reporter misconceived my language.

I appealed to the Virginians present to consider before they voted how Lee and Jackson would vote were they alive, and I am sure that if any one present could for a moment suppose that those devoted Virginians could have done anything which would create dissensions in the state they loved so well. My soul object at Staunton was to appeal to the Democrats of Virginia to forget their local differences and to unite for the success of the Democratic party. The principle involved in the war was the claim made by the South of the right of peaceful secession. This right was denied by the North, Democrats as well as Republicans joining in the denial. On this issue the two parties were joined. The North triumphed, and the results of her success were embodied in the amendments to the constitution, settling beyond all question and forever the right of peaceful secession by the adverse decision of a higher tribunal recognized by the whole mankind. The war had nothing to do with the principles of the national Democratic party, and I was peculiarly unfortunate if any expression of mine in Staunton could be so misconstrued as to give the impression that I supported the secession of the Southern States. The presidential contest were those for which we fought for four years. I have made no charge against your paper or any other of willful misrepresentation, but I must disclaim emphatically the construction which you have put upon my words, and I am glad to see that you are so well as the language attributed to me in the few last sentences of your report. As your letter was a courteous one I have replied to it frankly and I hope you will do me the justice to print my letter in full should you have nothing to the contrary to publish. While the maxim that all is fair in politics as in war unfortunately obtains too generally, I hope no Southern paper will ever refuse to do justice to its political opponents.

I am respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON.

What the Reporter Says.

As soon as it was announced that Governor Hampton and Governor Vance would address a mass meeting in Staunton, I wrote to the editor of the New York *World*, asking if he wished a report of the speeches, and in case he did, whether I should be allowed to write the report. I received a telegram from Mr. Harburt saying, "send report by mail."

A meeting of Headquarters was advertised for the same day and hour, and I had been requested to make a report of it for a Richmond, Va. daily. As I could not get to the meeting, I agreed with Jacob Yost, esq., the junior editor of the *Valley Virginian*, at his suggestion, to allow him to use my notes of the Hampton and Vance meeting if he would return the favor in regard to the Headquarters meeting.

I attended the meeting at the opera house and heard and made notes of the speeches of both governors. My report was not a stenographic one and was not literal and full. After I had written it, in accordance with my agreement, I carried it around to Mr. Yost and read it to him. When I had finished reading it he said in effect: "I see you have omitted what Hampton said about fighting for the same principles for which the war was fought." I replied: "I have. I do not propose to send the North for misconception. He said in effect: 'Well, I'll see that it gets North.'"

The paragraph which the *Tribune* has been keeping at the head of its editorial columns may be or may not be the exact utterance of General Hampton. My impression is that it is not, so well as I can recollect. I cannot undertake to affirm, after the interval of time that has elapsed, what General Hampton did say. The impression left upon my mind by this remark, of which no verbatim report has ever been made, so far as I know, was that the conflict was a struggle between the two sections, government and strong centralization. And yet I must admit that at the time the remark struck me as being of such a character as to invite misconception. The report of the *Virginian* and that of the *Victorian* I believe to be both in the main correct.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, there was no stenographic report made of General Hampton's speech. My report to the New York *World*, as published by the *World*, is, I think, the best of the Hampton speech furnished to the *Herald* as the only one which received his personal endorsement. I have no copy of the *World*, however, containing the report, and hence cannot verify this belief. My report of both speeches was materially abbreviated by the *World* in its editorial columns.

This statement is forwarded by me at the request of Mr. Yost, for whom I entertain a kind personal regard, although I differ with him politically.

A. C. GORDON.

Staunton, Va., Aug. 21, 1880.

J. C. Hastings, of Clinton, N. Y., the well-known landscape gardener, died at Ithaca suddenly of pneumonia.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

Baseball. At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 5, Troy, 3.

The army of the Cumberland will hold its reunion at Toledo September 22 and 23. Boyd, the oarsman, has accepted the challenge of William Elliot, of Blythe, to row a match in February next, over the Tyne course, for \$100 or \$200 a side.

A water spout burst along the line of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus road yesterday, depositing the track to a depth of five feet and delaying trains. The crops in Buckland township, Belknap county, Quebec, have been greatly damaged by hail storms. In many instances settlers have lost all their crops.

Edward Mikesell shot and killed his mother, near Wauseon, Ohio, on Tuesday. He testified before a coroner's jury that the killing was accidental. He was trying to shoot a chicken at the time.

Judge Hago was shot in his house and killed by an unknown assassin. He has for years been the principal mover in a great political, social and religious feud that has agitated southern Minnesota.

During a heavy thunder storm a small yacht containing seven men, capsize near the point of Rockaway Beach. Only one man reached the shore. The name of one of the lost is Thomas Sulton.

The storm in the West, on Tuesday, appears from telegraphic advices, to have extended over a large area of country, and its effect on the corn crop will be most favorable as the stalks were drying up very fast in some localities.

The bark *Attiva*, from Baltimore, has arrived at London. She reports that an Italian seaman murdered another Italian seaman in a quarrel last Monday. The murderer has been arrested and will be extradited to Italy.

A dispatch from Rome contradicts the statement of the Algerian *Republique*, that about the smuggling of arms from Italy into Algeria for the use of malcontent Arabs, and states there is no Arab journal published in Sicily, as the *Republique* asserted.

The conductor of a freight train on the Pan Handle railroad put off some tramps who were sleeping in a room near Piquis, O., last evening. One of the tramps fired at the train and the bullet struck a brakeman, named John Kelley, causing a mortal wound.

In Pueblo Hugh Mooney, a section boss, was stabbed by Jerry Crawley. He was a peaceable man, a tramp interfered with the section men, and when ordered away by Mooney, became angry and attacked him, stabbing him in the breast and stomach. Mooney died almost instantly, and the tramp was arrested.

Lightning playing around Bridgeport, Conn., struck the schooner *Mabel*, of Paltam, having lost its harbor, shattering her top and foremast, and instantly killed Charles Shriver, the steward. The lightning also struck a number of places about the city, including the St. Augustine Catholic church spire, causing a damage of several hundred dollars.

The executive committee has decided to formally petition the Legislature of Ohio on the evening of September 24, by a grand mass meeting on the western terrace of the state house. Among the speakers will be Senators Thurman and Pendleton, Gen. G. W. Morgan, Ex-Governor T. W. Bartley and Congressman Geo. H. Conner. It is supposed that the meeting will attract an immense affair.

STATE ITEMS.

Jacob Morris, in Pittsburgh, was run over by a wagon and has died.

The Philadelphia bridge company, at Potstown, recently shipped bridge and timber to the city.

John Eberhard, an old and respected citizen of Hanover, was run over and killed on the L. & S. railroad near Bethlehem.

John Frost, aged 33 years, another one of the victims of the May's Landing disaster, died yesterday at the Pennsylvania hospital. This makes the twenty-sixth death.

The building occupied by the Pittsburgh *Evening Telegraph* caught fire last night, but the flames were confined to the rear portion. The loss on the building is \$5,000, but that on the paper is not estimated. It will appear to-day as usual.

Two factions exist in the Lutheran church at Greensburg, and one took possession of the church last Sunday. The opposite side held services in the yard, and during the day some one called for the police. No serious trouble occurred however.

A coal train on the Lehigh Valley railroad was thrown from the track near Shenandoah on Tuesday. The engine, by the breaking of one of the pony wheels of the engine. About a dozen cars were wrecked, and the engineer, fireman and one brakeman were injured, the former seriously.

Ground has been broken for the Meadville & Linsville railroad, which will give Meadville a competitive freight and passenger line. The line is to be completed before January, and will be operated by the Pennsylvania Central or the Lake Shore companies. An Oswego firm has the contract for grading.

Yesterday there were about twenty hundred persons attending the picnic of the Patrons of Husbandry near Mechanicsburg. A large number of people from the adjoining states of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia were in attendance. To-day is the big day of the picnic and a very large number of guests are expected. A number of speeches will be delivered and an enjoyable time generally has been expected.

Colonel John S. McAlmont, of Venango, has written to the editor of the *Venango Spectator* announcing his intention to support Hancock. Colonel McAlmont has served the Republic for a dozen years at least. He was a member of the Legislature in 1850, and speaker, and did not propose to send the North for misconception. He said in effect: "Well, I'll see that it gets North."

SETTLED.

The Sully Stander About Wm. H. English, Cincinnati *Examiner*, Aug. 24, 1880.

One of the campaign stories recently published in the Cincinnati *Commercial* in relation to purchases of property at tax sales in Marion county, Ind., by Hon. Wm. H. English, has been corrected by the following order, voluntarily published by the two very respectable Republican citizens of Indianapolis who made the purchases for Mr. English:

"To the Public.

In reference to the publication recently made in the Cincinnati *Commercial* in relation to purchases of property at tax sales in Marion county, Ind., in the name of William H. English, we know that said publication is unjust to Mr. English. We were the agents that made all these purchases and they are all cases where Mr. English owned or had an interest in the property, and bought solely for the purpose of saving himself from penalty, and not for the purpose of speculation. We had express instructions from Mr. English not to bid off any property on speculation. We are both Republicans, and make this statement purely as a matter of justice.

"WALTER RIVERS.

"D. M. GREENE.

"INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 16, 1880."

The statement in the same article about foreclosure of mortgages is of like character. It is well known that Mr. English never foreclosed a mortgage if it can be avoided, and is one of the most indulgent

of creditors. The foreclosures referred to were in many instances in bankrupt and other like cases where it was necessary to perfect title, nor is the number of foreclosures at all remarkable when Mr. English's immense business is taken into consideration. The papers of Indianapolis have not copied the *Commercial's* stuff, nor has the publication done Mr. English the least injury.

The second batch in the *Commercial* is signed "John X. Smith, His Mark," carrying on its face the evidence that it is the work of a malicious Republican, who probably despised this important man into saying what he did not intend to say, and which was in some respects certainly untrue if he did say it. Mr. English is the last man to have used the language attributed to him, and did not use it. The suit referred to was not with Mr. English at all, but with a railroad company, of which Mr. English was neither president nor owner of a controlling amount of the stock as stated by the *Commercial*. He aided in securing Smith \$1,200 in a compromise, one-half of which, it seems, was gobbled up by a Republican law firm.

MALPRACTICE IN CHICAGO.

The body of a young woman, about twenty years of age, as yet unidentified, was found in the hallway of a house on West Madison street, Chicago, yesterday. On her finger was a ring bearing the initials, E. A. C. Just before the discovery of the body Officer Davis saw Dr. Charles C. Earle wiping up something from the floor of his room with a towel. The doctor then disappeared into his room, and the door was closed. The doctor was then tried to deliver her of a child; that the doctor then dressed her and placed her in the hall way to await suspicion. Dr. Earle had only recently been released from jail, where he was serving two years for a similar crime. He and his son have been arrested.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Attempted Burglary.

Last night about midnight another attempt was made to break into the cellar of the residence of E. J. Zahm, No. 144 East Lemon street. This makes the fourth time Mr. Zahm's residence has been visited by thieves since last spring. Twice they succeeded in getting in and stealing nearly all the provisions in the cellar, and twice they failed. Last night they did not get in—the outside cellar door being fastened on the inside with a strong bar. The thieves did not succeed in breaking the door, but they raised the door several inches. It is well for them that they did not get in, for these repeated attacks on his premises